A
Glossary and Acronyms

AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
Accommodation	An adaptative response that allows survival, but at the expense of some more or less serious consequences on health or physiological function
Action	Demonstrated effects in various biological systems that may or may not have physiological significance
Adaptation	Maintenance of essentially unchanged functional capacity despite some alterations in steady-state conditions
Adverse effect	Any significant alteration in the structure or function of the human organism, or any impairment of a physiologically important function, that could lead to an adverse health effect
AI	Adequate Intake
AMDR	Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range
Association	Potential interaction derived from epidemiological studies of the relationship between a specific nutrient and chronic disease
BEE	Basal energy expenditure
Bioavailability	Accessibility of a nutrient to participate in unspecified metabolic or physiological processes

BMI	Body mass index
BMR	Basal metabolic rate
CHD	Coronary heart disease
CSFII	Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals—a survey conducted by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
CV	Coefficient of variation—standard deviation divided by the square root of n, where n is the sample size
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
DHA	Docosahexaenoic acid
DLW	Doubly labeled water
Dose–response assessment	Second step in a risk assessment, in which the realtionship between nutrient intake and adverse effect (in terms of incidence or severity of the effect) is determined
DRI	Dietary Reference Intake
EAR	Estimated Average Requirement
EEPA	Energy expenditure of physical activity
EER	Estimated energy requirement
EPA	Eicosapentaenoic acid
EPOC	Excess post-exercise oxygen consumption
Erythrocyte	A red blood cell
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FASEB	Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFA	Free fatty acids
FFM	Fat-free mass
FM	Fat mass
FNB	Food and Nutrition Board
FQ	Food quotient

Function	Role played by a nutrient in growth, development, and maturation
Hazard identification	First step in a risk assessment, which is concerned with the collection, organization, and evaluation of all information pertaining to the toxic properties of a nutrient
HDL	High density lipoprotein
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IM	Intramuscular
IOM	Institute of Medicine
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
Lacto-ovo-vegetarian	A person who consumes milk (lacto), eggs (ovo), and plant foods and products, but no meat
LBM	Lean body mass
LDL	Low density lipoprotein
LOAEL	Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level—the lowest intake (or experimental dose) of a nutrient at which an adverse effect has been identified
LSRO	Life Sciences Research Office
MET	Metabolic equivalent—a rate of energy expenditure sustained by a rate of oxygen consumption of 3.5 ml/kg of body weight/min
MI	Myocardial infarction
NHANES	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey—a survey conducted periodically by the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
NOAEL	No-observed-adverse-effect level—the highest intake (or experimental dose) of a nutrient at which no adverse effect has been observed
NRC	National Research Council
OTA	Office of Technology Assessment

PAI	Physical activity index
PAL	Physical activity level
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
REE	Resting energy expenditure
Risk assessment	Organized framework for evaluating scientific information, which has as its objective a characterization of the nature and likelihood of harm resulting from excess human exposure to an environmental agent (in this case, a nutrient); it includes the development of both qualitative and quantitative expressions of risk
Risk characterization	Final step in a risk assessment, which summarizes the conclusions from steps 1 through 3 of the assessment (hazard identification, dose–response, and estimate of exposure) and evaluates the risk; this step also includes a characterization of the degree of scientific confidence that can be placed in the Tolerable Upper Intake Level
Risk management	Process by which risk assessment results are integrated with other information to make decisions about the need for, method of, and extent of risk reduction; in addition, risk management considers such issues as the public health significance of the risk, the technical feasibility of achieving various degrees of risk control, and the economic and social costs of this control
RMR	Resting metabolic rate
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RNI	Recommended Nutrient Intake
RQ	Respiratory quotient
SD	Standard deviation
SDA	Specific dynamic action
SE	Standard error
SEM	Standard error of the mean
SMR	Sleeping metabolic rate
TEE	Total energy expenditure

TEF	Thermic effect of food
UF	Uncertainty factor—the number by which the no-observed-adverse-effect level (or lowest-observed-adverse-effect level) is divided to obtain the Tolerable Upper Intake Level; the size of the UF varies depending on the confidence in the data and the nature of the adverse effect
UL	Tolerable Upper Intake Level
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VLDL	Very low density lipoprotein
WHO	World Health Organization